sounced; her cargo was mostly sugar, of which the shipmen reached 264,000 fbs. The heaviest shipment during the year 1867, was by the same vessel, on the 11th of March, amounting to 129,000 ha. During the year 1856, if we remember rightly the largest shipment was something under 100,000 lbs. The value of the Yankee's cargo is very nearly as follows: elipper ship Etiza & Ella sailed on Tuesday for New

ford, with a full and very valuable cargo, consisting as fol-The last whaleships in port, save one, sailed on Tuesday t raise. The Black Warrior still remains to port undergoing

these will not be extensive, and she will be ready for es in a few days There are only two foreign merchant vessels now in the harbor. and it is very probable that both will leave before another arrival occurs, thus leaving our port without a vessel.

We learn that arrangements are being made for transporting large numbers of sheep from Maui to Kahoolawe, the island cently leased from the Hawaiian government; and that it is atod to carry on a very extensive sheep farm thereon; thus this hitherto unoccupied island will, in future, be made to render its quota towards the productive wealth of the group. The enterprise certainly deserves success.

The transactions of the past week have been small, and fes

cales have transpired worthy of quotation.

CORN—Parcels of native, of excellent quality, contin arrive from Waimalu and other parts of this island, and meet

with ready jobbing sale at 3;c.
SUGAR—The stock left on hand after the Yankee's departur s quite small, and the accessions will not be so extensive as they have been of late; the large plantations at Koloa and Libus rave nearly done grinding. We hear of no sales for export-

ales of No. 1 are made to town trade at 10 cents. FLOUR-A parcel of 100 qr sacks foreign was brought to narket from Lahaina in the Moi and is partly sold. We quote sestic and Culifornia at \$15.

rive per Melita; sales of 20 es blue cotton on private terms. The strek on hand of most descriptions is light. BEANS-The stock of native still continues excessive ales could not be made on any terms—at this season the con-

mption is quite trifling.

MATCHES—Large quantities of German matches have be old at auction lately and realized from \$1 to \$1 25 a gross. LUMBER. The stock is now larger than it has been for man

sonths and there being some competition, prices have slightly ed-we quote boards and scantling at \$35, jobbing sales. LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

For Vancouver's Island—per Recovery, next Wednesday.
For Laharna—per Maria, to-day.
For Kona, Hawaii—per Maria, to-day.
For Trekaler, C. T.—per Mayflower, about the 9th inst.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

Callao.

20—Sch Excel, Antonio, from Kauni.

1—Sch Mary, Berrill, from Kawaihae.

2—Sch Maria, Moiteno, from Mani.

2—Sch Moi Keiki, from Kahului.

3—Sch Kalama, Watson, from Kauni.

3—Br brigantine Recovery, Mitchell, Island.

DEPARTURES.

Kong.

Frances Palmer, Green, for Arctic.

Union. Hedges, for Kodinck.

John Young, Richards, for Kauai.

Kalama, for Hilo and intermediate ports.

Jefferson, Hunting, for Kodinck.

Mary, for Kawaihae.

MEMORANDA.

HITE COASTER GONE -We learn that the fron school ging to Messrs. T. King and Wm. Rve, was vester * I I R. C. Janion, who intends dispatching her for Van-

KAWAIHAE, April 28 Ship William Rotch, Ellison, cle ot. Mitchell, of the Recovery, from Victoria, Van er, surveying. H. B. M.'s steamship Havannah was exted daily with troops and stores. H. B. Co.'s steam pro or Otter, and moddle-wheel steamer Beaver sailed for th about April 24. H. B. Co.'s ship Princess Royal sailed don about March 25, with cargo of furs.

VESSELS IN PORT .- APRIL 28.

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

bark Fanny Major, Paty, will be due from San Francisc in to C. A. & H. F. Poor.

In clipper bark Melita, of H. A. Pierce & Co.'s line, was from Boston for Honolulu direct, Feb. 20, and will be due to B. W. Field. from Boston for Honolulu direct, Feb. 20, and will be due fune 29, with merchandise to B. W. Field. p John Marshall, Pendleton, from Jarves' Island, with Miss. packet Morning Star will be due from Mary May 20.

IMPORTS.

om TREGALET, W. T.—per Mayflower, April 29—127,773 ft h boards and scantling, 23,916 ft dress'd boards, 57,360 pick-Soards and scantling, 23,916 ft dress'd boards, 21,000 peca-3,000 laths, 105,000 shingles. A VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island—per Recovery, May 3— ses tin, 3 cases biscuits, 56 casks ale, 20 cases claret, 3 chambrays, 2 cases boots and shoes, I case canary prints, ols salmon 55 hf bbls cranberries, 426 bodls shingles, 1100

EXPORTS.

INTER-ISLAND TRADE.

PORT OF LAHAIMA.

ARRIVALS.

DEPARTURES.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

street, near the Sailors' Home. Preaching on Sundays a 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath School afte ORT STREET CHURCH-Corner of Fort and Beretania sts. Pulpit temporarily occupied by Rev. Lorrin Andrews. Preaching on Sundays at 11 a. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School meets at 10 a. M.

METHODIST CHURCH—Nunanu avenue, corner of Tutui street—Rev. Wm. S. Turner, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free, Subbath School meets at 10 A. M. KINO'S CHAPEL—King street, above the Palace—Rev. E. W. Clark Pastor. Services, in Hawaiian every Sunday at 4. M. and 3 P. M.

of Rt. Bev. Bishop Maigret, assisted by Abi te. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 2 P M SMITH'S CHURCH—Beretania street, near Nuuanu street— Rev. Lowell Smith Pastor. Services, in Hawaiian, every

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICE. Papers ready for mailing can be procured at our counter neatly done up in wrappers, five copies for 50 cents or twelve

Single Copies 124 cents each. AGESTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISES. Capt. J. WORTH. Capt. JAS. A. LAW. Hawaii -nihae, Hawaii

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MAY 6.

The spring of 1858 opens with bright prospects for the industrial pursuits of the Sandwich Islands. and Honolulu is the Sandwich Islands-though in a somewhat different sense from that in which we hear it said that Paris is France. But Honolulu is the place where our commercial pulse is perceived to beat, where our ships and plantations are owned, and where our flour mill is situated-without which the wheat fields of Maui would wave and whiten in vain. There never was a period in the history of these islands when the prospects of a permanent prosperity looked fairer than at present. Our whaling fleet has sailed for the cruising grounds, refitted and manned in a style no way inferior to the best shins that ever sailed to the north; our sugar plantations have turned out one thousand tons of superior sugar, equalling in grain and flavor the product of any part of the world ; our coffee plantations bid fair to bear unusually heavy crops the coming fall; our grazing interests were never in better favor: and last, the flour business, yet comparatively in its infancy, is pronounced to be "a fixed fact" and in a gratifying state of pros-

In view of this state of things, we have every reason to feel warranted in looking forward to a series of vears of unexampled commercial prosperity for Honolulu. A stranger coming to this city at the present moment, at the commencement of the dullest season of the year, might well fail to perceive any indications of "the good time coming," but the signs are visible, and they are not the prognostics of an ephemeral prosperity, like that which followed the golden times of California trade in '49-involving an unnatural expansion of business and building-but of a permanent prosperity, in which all the requirements of an increased trade will be produced as soon, and no sooner, than their necessity becomes ap-

Among the most flourishing of our domestic enterprises is the Hawaiian Flour Company, and it is also one of the most useful. Its object, to produce on the islands our own staple article of food, instead of sending the dollars abroad to support foreign industry, is one that readily commends itself to the comprehension of all, and needs no argument in its support. At the annual meeting of the Company, held at the Court Was presented from J. F. B. Marshall, Esq., who was Treasurer and Agent of the Company during the past year, and from which we have been permitted to compile a few statements that are interesting to the public at large.

A dividend of 18 per cent, on the capital stock was declared and paid on the 3d of April, by order of the Board of Managers. The assets of the Company amount to \$20,015 42, leaving a surplus fund in the hands of the Company of \$4015-42 above the amount of the capital stock. The Company has now been in operation for two years. Its nett profits in that period have been \$10,895 42, or about 69 per cent, upon its capital. The first season's profitable result was owing to the purchase by the Company of an accidental cargo of Chilean wheat at a very low rate. The second year's business, now recently closed, has been with Hawaiian wheat only, purchased at prices 10 per cent, above those of last year, and may therefore be safely taken as a basis for calculations for the future.

First year, the mill turned out from 19,570 bushels mixed wheat, but 2,519 barrels flour, and 825 barrels middlings, to

326,775 lbs. bran and shorts. Last year, from but 14,487 bushels red wheat.

2,508 barrels of flour, and 703 barrels middlings, to 144,793 lbs. bran and shorts.

This has been much more than a saving of th whole cost of new burrs, by their first season's

The culture of wheat has been commenced in the district of Kau, Hawaii, under the able superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Shipman, the Mill Company having made advances to the natives of that district in the shape of seed wheat and plows. And in this connection, the Company are reminded of the utmost importance to their prosperity of all possible encouragement to the extension of wheat cultivation over the different districts suitable for the purpose. The quality of flour will be improved by the mixture of wheat from different localities and soils. There is no reason whatever why the importation of flour may not ere long be rendered as unnecessary as that of coffee and raw sugars at the present time. The importance to the prosperity of the islands of this branch of industry cannot be over-estimated. Sufficient capital and proper machinery are all

that are needed to produce plenty and cheap flour. The present machinery of the mill is inadequate to the wants of the Company, and from its slow An engine of double the power of the present one inst., for parade and camp duty. They will also is much needed, and the expectation is reasona- have a trial at target practice, and from recent indible that the Directors will, by reducing the divi- cations of practice, we may expect better work with dends, provide the improvements which their in- the Minies than on the last occasion creased business demands

To-pay week, May 13, 1858, for aught the public know to the contrary, the grand sale of government water lots on the New Esplanade,of which for the past seven months we have been advertised "by authority"-will take place at public auction. As our readers are probably quite familiar with the unique terms of lease upon which these lots are to be offered, we will not here repeat them. At the time when the scheme was first promulgated in October last, we expressed our views quite fully upon the absurd nature of the policy proposed, and time has only the more confirmed our then expressed opinion. The work of filling in the lots has progresse quite rapidly, considering the fact that convict labor has been about the only kind employed. The six lots is a line with the premises of Messes.

James Robinson & Co. have been nearly or quite all graded, and could be built upon with but little delay. The other nine lots in the rear, be tween the Messrs. Robinson's and Fort street, are on the site of the old Fort, the wall of which has been used to fill in the water lots. Thus there appears to be no impediment to the sale taking place as advertised.

But we are inclined to believe that mature re fection on the part of Ministers will induce change of policy, to one more in accordance with reason and suited to advance the true interests of the country, and that the published plan of leasing, together with that in regard to the "general plan of buildings to be erected" will be abandoned altogether - that the sale will be postponed for five or six months longer, or until the work of filling in the other lots shall have been completed. A sale next Thursday on the original plan, will in fact be but little short of a gift of the use of the lots for twenty-five years on the condition of putting up a certain sort of building in accordance with ministers' preconceived notions of architecture. We see no reason to anticipate any competition-provided even a single bidder can be found, outside of government-on the terms proposed. But we do not look for a sale, but a postponement, more especially as the Legislature are soon to meet, and the government, we imagine, will be ill-prepared to answer to the representatives for an unpopular and unthrifty disposition of the first public improvement in the

NOTES OF THE WEEK. Exodus PER "YANKEE."-The Yankee, which eft on Saturday noon for San Francisco, took a large number of passengers, many of whom have for some ime past been residents of Honolulu-business men mongst us, whose absence is felt. But there is one more missed than J. F. B. Marshall, Esq., who with his lady took passage in the Vankee, en route for his native land. Mr. Marshall has for many years been closely identified with the prosperity of onolulu as a leading merchant and business man. He has filled numerous positions of trust and honor, ssessing as he did the entire confidence of the comnunity, in all of which he gave the utmost satisfaction. We are certain that we but speak the feeling of all, when we say that the departure of such a man from our midst is a public loss, and that we join in the hope that his stay abroad (we presume "at ome" is the proper word) will not be permanent.

THE SUMMER SEASON-emphatically the dull season. upon as. To-day there are but two square-rigged ssels in port, and the dredge has a fair chance to operate without obstruction on the bottom of the empty harbor. Those fond of boat-sailing can now indulge their pleasure in tacking from reef to wharves without running afoul of anybody's hawse, being invited to "come aboard" by some rough but hospitable son of Neptune. Neptune's children have all departed for the icy north, "where stormy winds do blow," leaving us landsmen to busy ourelves as best we may during their absence. Now is the time, for those who have the time-which of ourse don't include the printers-to get up little jaunts in the country, or trips to Maui, or the volcano (though that is said to be in an unamiable state of cietude) with all the little pleasant incidentals of dirt and exhilirating exercise-of sea-sickness and returning appetite-of joiting steeds and charming landscapes. Go, all who can, and send us your journals for the benefit of the " can't get away club."

FROM WASHINGTON TERRITORY. - By the bark Mayflower, from Teekalet, W. T., we have a confirmation of the former rumor as to the productiveness of the Fort Colville mines. The diggings are as yet entirely on the surface, and the gold is coarse. The sold weather had prevented much active operation, but the lumber company at Teekalet, which employs ome two hundred laborers at its mills, was expecting they would all leave for the mines as soon as the pring opens. A large emigration was expected from San Francisco. It is, however, well to receive this nembered that land speculators in a new country like Washington Territory are much interested in promoting immigration.

NAVAL -On Friday last H. B. M. steamer Retrioution, 28 guns, Capt. C. Barker, arrived at this ort, 32 days from Callao, and sailed again on Monlay P. M. for Hong Kong. The Retribution was a lendid ship and had a fine looking set of officers nd men. She left at Callao H. B. M. steamers Magicienne and Virago, soon to sail for China via Honolulu, and the U. S. steam-screw ship Merrimac. also bound to these islands. The latter ship, it will be remembered, mounts fifty heavy Dahlgreen guns, and will not be able to enter our port.

HANDSOME SUGAR .- We received per the Moikeiki. from Kabului, a keg of sugar forwarded to us by Mr. McGregor, the sugar-boiler of Brewer's plantation. East Maui. This sugar we pronounce to be the handsomest specimen we have vet seen from any of the plantations, and in this opinion we are confirmed by all who have examined it. It is of a uniform grain and almost white. Mr. McGregor is said to be a perfect master of his business, having been employed a number of years on one of the best sugar plantations in Louisiana.

THE HORSE NUISANCE.—Next to horses hitched in the street (which practice we hear but little of latterly) that of hitching them just inside the Post Office gate is becoming a great nuisance. Every one has not the requisite nerve to pass within an inch of the heels of a strange horse, and we have frequently seen ladies a good deal inconvenienced by the practice we refer to. In the rear of the Post Office, ample room will be found for hitching horses.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR MAUL.-The May Term of this Court commences at Labaina on Monday next, and Judge Robertson and Marshal Parke leave per Maria this P. M., the former to preside during the term and the latter to assist at the trial of the criminal calendar. We learn that there is a large number of cases, and that the Court will probably be occupied a fortnight.

AN UNLUCKY DAY .- The Legislature is convened meet on Friday. This is ominous, truly, but we really hope nothing serious will happen, beyond the appointment of an auditor of Public Accounts, the passage of a property taxation bill-and, possibly a trifle of sixty-thousand dollars to keep the Mormons

THE POLYNESIAN .- Our neighbors, having become dissatisfied with the pace of their terrapin express, are about to alter the shape of their sheet to its previous form-a folio. What our contemporary's next step in the way of improvement will be, we cannot anticipate-unless it proves a step out.

THE RIFLES.-We understand that the Honolulu

THE PIPES AT LUCKNEW .- John G. Whittier, one of America's best poets, has written a beautiful poem on a touching incident which occurred at the relief of Lucknow by the gallant Havelock, now no more. The man who can read it unmoved-has no poetry in him. See outside.

ALARM OF FIRE.—The alarm of fire on Monday orning about 9 o'clock, proceeded from a cook-house in the rear of Davis's block, on Fort street. It was extinguished almost immediately on being discovered. before the engines could get to the spot. No. 1 was first on hand on this occasion. Tapt. Raymond, of the Mayflower, will please

accept our thanks for later California papers than previously received, also for other favors. We are requested to give notice that the

Ladies' Stranger's Friend Society, will meet to-day, at Mrs. Stott's in Union street.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.-A coolie, the other day, on account of his losses at gambling, took 874 cents worth of opium in some water, in order to shuffle off the mortal coil. He was discovered by the police in an insensible condition, one of whom imp administered a huge dose of lamp oil, which saved his life, for before a physician reached the spot with a stomach pump, the deadly dose had been dislodged. It is said the Chinaman got his opium at a Chinese drug store. If so, we would ask, what has become of the law "to regulate the importation and sale of opium and other poisonous drugs," passed in 1856; or whether the vendor in this case is a "regularly qualified physician or surgeon?"

HAWAIIAN FLOUR COMPANY .- At a meeting held on the 3d inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

R. Armstong, President. R. C. WYLLIE, Vice President.

FRED. L. HANKS, Secretary. A. P. Evenerr, Treasurer and Business Manager. A. J. CARTWRIGHT, Auditor,

A HAWAHAN ATLAS .- Our attention has been called to a geographical atlas in the Hawaiian language, which was printed in the United States for the use of the Hawaiian schools. We have heard that one thousand dollars of the school fund was appropriated for this object, and we must say that if such was the case, the money could scarcely have been worse applied. The idea that a Hawaiian school-boy will get from this work of the situation and names of different localities on the earth's surface would be about as intelligent and satisfactory as would be arrived at from a survey of a full moon through a quizzing-glass.

THE CHAIN GANG .- We have received at a lat hour a communication calling attention to the fact that several young men, guilty of the comparatively venial offense of desertion from ships, are at present employed in the chain-gang, indiscriminately mixed up with burglars, thieves and perchance murderers. We shall revert to this subject next week, in an article upon our prison system.

COCO HEAD TELEGRAPH.—We would call attention to the report of our enterprising and public spirited Postmaster in regard to the construction of the above very useful work. It is to be hoped that subscribers will come promptly forward and ensure the completion of the telegraph before the arrival of the next mail on the 15th

PUNCH AS AN INCUISITOR .- Mr. Punch has sent up a string of 200 questions, some of which we think are rather nonsensical, and some worse than useless but as it is possible that there may be a point in them, we shall next week give him the benefit of a public hearing.

DATES .- A lot of preserved dates were received here from Lower California by a whale ship. Some of the seeds were carelessly thrown into the earth in the rear of our office, and vesterday we perceived that they had all sprouted vigorously. The man that bugged a phantom likewise em

braced an opportunity; but he found a black bear more than his match-the last heard of him up to the time of going to press. THE NEXT MAIL.-The Fanny Major, with the mail of March 20, will be due in about a week. She

is forty days hence to-day. HOT WEATHER .- The frequent occurrence of southerly winds of late, induces remarkably hot forenoons, and suggests the wish that the Boston ice was here.

LEGAL NOTICE. - All persons interested in the estate of Mr. W. E. Gill deceased, of Honolulu, are notified that Wednesday, May 19, is a day appointed on which to hear the final settlement of accounts of Mr. Wond, one of the Executors-ride Polynesian of the 1st instant.

(Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.)

LAHAINA, April 28, 1858. MR. EDITOR :- In the issue of the Advertiser of the 8th inst., we read with no little interest the communication over the signature of " Delavan :" we body had taken up this perplexing topic who would discuss it impartially, and adduce cogent reasons why retail liquor licenses should not be granted for Lahaina by the Legislature about to be convened.

But it is needless to say that we were sorely disappointed. Instead of giving us views upon the subject matter of his correspondence, characterised by sense. lucidity and candor, he has pursued the old beaten track of narrow-mindedness and illiberality-repeated the old, and in this case utterly untenable, arguments that we have heard here time and time again from the lips of those in favor of a Maine liquor law. The inability of D., however, to convince us of the wisdom and sound policy of refusing retail liquor licenses for this place is by no means the only fault with him. He has, in our opinion, wandered widely from the truth (we will not say knowingly) in some of his statements; he says that the consumers of alcoholic liquors can, or do, obtain them in quantities less than the original package from the licensed wholesale dealers in Lahaina; in other words, that they can buy of them by the bottle or the glass, With all due deference to D., this is far from the truth; we have been acquainted with the two gentlemen who hold the only two wholesale licenses in this place for some time-have been in and out of their places of business almost daily for the past two years, and have never seen or heard of any person or ersons purchasing quantities of them less than their cense authorizes them to sell; but we have known them frequently to refuse selling small quantities, alleging as a reason, that by so doing, they would

violate the conditions of their license. Now, if D, is the individual we suspect him to be he has committed an offence very unbecoming his grave calling, and one that cannot be too severely reprobated in giving publicity to a statement calculated to inflict pain and injury on third parties, without being first thoroughly satisfied of its truth.

Delavan says that a large portion of the respecta ble residents of Lahaina are opposed to retail licenses. We are at a loss to know what portion of our small community D. regards as respectable; if he means the missionary "coterie," "large of heart and brain," we will not dispute him; but outside of this Evangelical clique (of which, we have no doubt, D. is a burning and shining light) we defy him to produce six foreign residents of the Island of Maui. respectable or not respectable, if he will, opposed to the granting of retail liquor licenses for Lahaina. On the contrary, we know from an interchange of opinions upon the subject with the temperate, practical hard-working foreigners of the island, who are laboring to develop its resources, that they are in favor of granting Ecenses for Luhaina, and are at a loss to perceive the wisdom of withholding them, unless it is upon the policy that the Exchequer of the country is more copiously replenished from fines arising from illegal traffic in liquor than it would be from the sale as they are, in Lahaina-that is, he is desirous that liquor should be stealthily sold here as it is at present, and thereby have men daily violating the law. This is the position which D. takes; and it is just such a position as we should expect a man to take who never yet put his pen to paper without exposing the innate insipidity of his character. He gives us a short summary of the arguments employed by those in favor of the granting of licenses, and in his next period pronounces them to be the most visionary and futile speculations ever believed in by an honest man realm. or invented by a knavish one. Now we should like to know by what process of reasoning D, has arrived at this conclusion? Certainly not from experience, for the experiment has never been tried in this town ; and the argument which he has attempted to establish from analogy is not sustained; and in this connection we would enquire of D. how he became possessed of the fact that licensed retailers in Honolulu open | cause to fear a political modification of the kind than unlicensed bars in other parts of the town. We to interfere with its application to the children of the thought that we were well acquainted with most of land; their countrymen settled in the Russian the retail licensed spirit dealers in Honolulu, and Turkish dominions, however jealous of their name never for a moment thought or suspected them of and the liberties of their respective countries, and

we are. His remarks about bars in cons places, and crowds of seamen streaming in and out of them, we will pass over, as those things only exist in his startled immagination. "Those who suppos that the present law does not greatly restrict intemperance," says D., "are much mistaken." They are not mistaken, Mr. Delagan; a more utterly futile and inefficient law for the suppress temperance does not exist under the sun ; it is a dead letter here for all intents and purposes, except bringing money into the government coffers, and we believe that those who framed it had that object in view more than they had the extension of temperance and morality in the land.

In 1854 and '55, there were in Lahaina from tweny-five to thirty victualling houses, in all of which liquor was sold; and last fall and this spring there were no less than seventeen places in Lahaina where liquor was sold, and that openly, the limit law of 1856 to the contrary notwithstanding; yet D. has the assurance to tell us in a public journal, that we are mistaken in supposing that the present law does not restrict intemperance. Again D. tells us that the fficers were unusually active in ferreting out infractions of the law, and that some of the oldest and worst offenders were broken up entirely. As to the activity of the officers, we must confess that we saw no unusual display of it on their part. The only activity we have ever known them to display, was in nabbing inoffensive inebriates and small boys for fast riding, ignoring cattle thieves and burglars. As for old offenders being broken up, D. has drawn upon his imagination for that fact. "Can a wholesale liquor dealer be found who is not anxious for licenses here?" asks Mr. D. We say yes, there are, and for this very cogent reason that the licensed retailer who would have to pay a heavy amount for his license, would most likely import his own liquors, or buy them by the quantity in Honolulu, instead of paying the wholesale dealer an advance on the price

Now, sir, we say, give us retail liquor licenses for Lahaina, and before the expiration of the present year, we confidently assert that there will be better liquor sold, less drunkenness and disorder in our community than has hitherto characterized it. Men of the D. school may cant and preach against the traffic in liquor until the crack of doom-legislators may enact the severest penalties against it, but they cannot suppress it, nor diminish the consumption in such a degree as to produce any perceptible good. Of the truth of this the history of the Temperance progress in Europe and America, for the last thirty years, is a painful confirmation; and until the Utopian dream of the perfection of the human race is realized upon this earth, intoxicating beverages will be manufactured, sold and drank to excess.

The Hawaiian Constitution.

VERITAS.

MR. Epiron:-Last Friday was fixed upon for a political debate at the Honolulu Lyceum, and we are informed that the theme run thus : " Which is the for the outer station, flags, etc., which will about best adapted for the welfare of the natives, their present form of government or their former one?"

A member of the above-named society having done me the honor of saying that some of my late remarks on the present constitution had suggested the choice of their subject, I consider myself justified in presenting a few notes from an old man for the information

I must first take the liberty to declare that, as a whole, I reject both the ancient and the modern governing fabrics as ill adapted to do any good to the indigenous race, under its present whitewash. From my published observations, I little expected that such a paternity as the one alluded to might be attributed to me, and I most formally protest against a result which must end in a verdict against my opinion. The narrow alternative left by the form of the question betrays a prejudged case in favor of things as they are, and three times three, for the concern as it stands. By no means have I ever advocated the return of the kanaka to his past condition; my coup d'état could certainly not imply such a conclusion, but a reconstitution of the existing edifice which has been conceived. planned and executed by foreigners for foreign purpose and satisfaction, without taking into account the nature of the real inmates, and forced upon the best of men but the worst suited to carry a crown or anything at all. The motto of Kamehameha III. was: far niente : he had no objection to reign, which was his due, as the legitimate heir of a great man, and, by private qualities, the first gentleman of his nation, but he constantly entertained the greatest aversion for governing; the least attempt to disturb his intimate life he was inclined to oppose as a persecution. but never had the energy of any opposition whatever. He was sensible, noble minded and liberal to excess, and the speculations of the haole that circumvented him, never escaped his quiet penetration; like the hunter that rests in the back ground, whilst his pack is feasting upon the slain beast, the good Kauikeaouli was spying the strangers kneading their hotchpotch of Hawaiian civilization; he left them all to do, in their own way, without more interference than were they cooking for the Esquimaux; happy, if not too often compelled to sanction with his own name, acts of which he would not take the trouble of examining the importance; Kamehameha I. had left him the whip against importunate and wrong controllers, but the arm was missing. Equally averse to the laborious duties required by the regeneration of his race and to the idle pomp of the white men's royalty, the only permanent occupation of his life was to hide the golden cap that embarrassed his head.

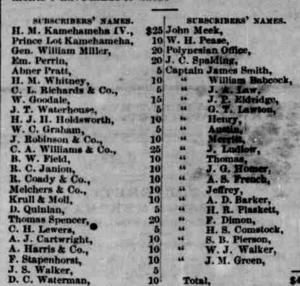
This was the king that gave, as they say, to his people that happy constitution of which he knew but little himself, and of which his people knew nothing at all, and are not much more advanced now. Some good men have tried their trowel upon this fancy building, but, like the astronomer that fell in a pit while peeping at the stars, they neglected looking on the ground for the foundations and had the coat made to their own measure: this was afterwards patched over by able and well meaning hands, but the improvements were all upon the same pivot of a supposed state of civilization; for the Hawaiian was wide and far, proclaimed the criterion of the white man's prodigies on the Pacific.

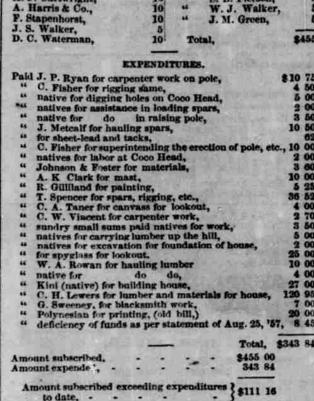
A total revision of the constitution is loudly called for, not by those on whom the boon has been bestowed, but those for whom it was apparently intended, the native race; the patient must be saved, nolens volens, from his Capuan luxuries of liberty, and for that purpose, must be replaced under the restraints of a salutary nursery with more or less swaddling bands, similar to the old-fashioned mode of rearing these stiff-necked children; some rules of their primitive condition ought to be revived for the breaking of their stubbornness, without calculating the hight of the white man's clamors, for such restrictions would apply to the subjects of Kamehameha IV. only. We may expect that the white under or above allegiance will raise a cry against despotism, for despotism it must become against threatening annihilation of the native population; it will, contrary, impeach many snatching the partners of their lust out of their claws. Compulsion in favor of honest, industrious habits will by degrees, subdue intemperance and prostitution cre ated and encouraged by the civilized associates of the depravity. Let then such white men grumble at the disappointments of these and other of their designs, and if, as we may believe, there is some pluck of the Great Kamehameha transmitted to the fourth of his name, let him show it, if the hope of his dynasty is to rule over anything else but the scoriac of his volcanie

Far from me to preach the establishment of an absolute power with an irresponsible ministry; I recom-mend a wise combination of means to remove a forlorn race from the brink of the abyes that has already swallowed the greatest part of it. The American and the English that compose the majority of the foreign population in this archipelago, have no mor opening unlicensed bars for the purpose of increasing quietly submitting to the exigences of the empires the custom of their licensed ones; but D., we see, is which they choose to inhabit for the pursuit of their

anal advantages; the same must be obtained here by Kamehameha IV., for, though his station in the crowned concert is not so lofty, it is not less a per-D. FRICK, LL. D. P. S. The humble socle wherefrom I speak will not, I hope, infirm my voice, if the reader will but remember that the best of crucibles is made of clay.

Bungalow, May 1, 1858. TO THE EDITOR OF THE PAC. COM. ADVERTISER Sir :- Will you do me the favor to publish, for the formation of those who have so liberally subtoward the erection of the " Coco Head Telegraph the following list of subscriptions, and the disburs ments I have made to date?



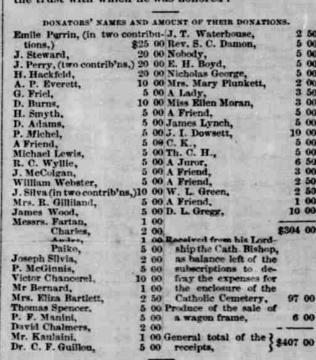


There still remains \$190 of the above subscription to be collected, and I have expended \$78 84 of pri-

Those who have not paid their subscriptions will confer a favor by leaving the amounts subscribed at the Post Office, at the engliest opportunity, as there oare other purchases to be made, including a telescope sume the amount of money so far subscribed.

Yours, etc., J. JACKSON. Honolulu, May 3, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PAC. COM. ADVERTISER : Sir :- The undersigned having been appointed by Addresses from some of the regiments to the Nahis Lordship the Catholic Bishop to receive donation the trust with which he was honored :



John Lord for a wagon and harness, V. N. Ladd for screws and plates for the plume Johnson for wood-work, Spencer, 16 yards French merino, Clark, 16 yards fringes and black slik tassels Labor from natives, Ahee, 5 yards black cotton, H. Hackfeld, 2 pairs of tass R. H. Rebinson, a cushion for a seat, R. Gilliland for painting, W. Duncan, blacksmith, J. Steward, 6 yards brown drill, 40 yards Kentucky stripes 4 do do work at enclosure of the Cemetery—whi o Mr. Thomas for 4 barrels of lime, To do for 2 brushes,
To poi to mix with lime, also for food to native labo
ers who worked gratuitously,

Salance left in the hands of J. Steward. By inserting the foreging account in your pap you will confer a favor on Yours, &c., J. STEWARD

Chas. Mackay's Jonathan and John.

Honolulu, May 4, 1858.

MR. EDITOR :- Though neither a Jonathan nor a John, I could enjoy Mackay's poetical dialogue between the British sire and his American scion; it does one's heart good to see father and son open a friendly hand one to another, instead of shutting it into a menacing fist. It appears that after the reconciliation, the Britisher and the Yankee west cement their pact of alliance in a grog-shop, where rancour and reason both vanished in a bumper, we hear them soon, in a fuzzled strained divagations dividing the world's cake between them two alone without regard to the appetite of some other glutton that are grinding their teeth at their noses. Mackay out of compliment to his hospitable Jonathan, attributes to him the sensible part of the conversation before drink, and leaves the trash to poor John, after drink, for it is the cautious and cooler John, as the poet calls him, that says to Jonathan, together let us rule the world, take you the East, and I the West; the darkened hemispheres are looking to us for coming light, and other ravings, à la Jack the Giant

Not satisfied with having made of his old man fool big enough to be laughed at, on both continents. senses, that he no more remembers whether he is a male or a female, and forgets altogether where he comes from ; for in his wanderings, he speaks of his Anglo-Saxon name and fame-of his Anglo-Saxon speech : Great Britain is reduced to a myth, in favor of the narrow slip of the Saxon's Eng-land; the Saxon's humble fame is converted into a total eclipse for the British sun that rose but after Hastings ; the the Norman's half-share in the present tongue, their whole occupation of throne and nobility, have all been drowned in John's ebriety.

The anachronismical mania of Saxonizing Great Britain and the United States is a disease that affects many temperate brains among the writers of both nations, though Saxon blood is nothing more, in our days, than an archeological relic now and then ob-served in the hundred nationalities that compose the crowded populations of those countries. Leaving out Scotland, Ireland and Wales, where the true Saxon never was naturalized, I, sometimes, in the agricultural districts of England, have met with a flax headed, stout and jolly farmen to the bone Saxon, with a whole family bearing the same open and comely type -but that was a gold finke in a shovel of quartz. Among the European states that have present

their original features, in majority, we find the Vandals in the North, the Teutons in Mediterranean Germany, and the Gatals in central France. The inhabitants of Rome, so unlike the ancient masters of the old world, exhibit still, as a body, far more sill militudes to their great ancestors than London could produce of Harold's race.

Foreign Summer

Comonfort, late President of Mexico, arrived

The Pope has addressed an autograph letter of congratulation to Napoleon.

During the last two months there has been an unusual degree of activity among the various religious denominations of New York, and in fact of all the cities, North and South, East and West.

The Filibuster excitement has pretty well died out, and General Walker at last accounts was seeking repose at the residence of his father, at Nashville. The Filibuster steamer Fushion, which was seized by the Custom House officials at Mobile, was sold at auction in that city a few days ago for \$200, and purchase

The split in the Democratic party is considered irreparable. Arrangements are said to be in progress for the formation of a great Anti-Lecompton party. The coming struggle will tend to fuse the as yet dis-

Reports concerning the prospects of the Lecompton Constitution in Congress vary from day to day, from correspondent to correspondent. One thing se-certain—there will be a long fight and a hard fi in both Houses of Congress, and whatever the fi result, the people will have light upon the Kar question before the discussion is over. The Collins line of steamers has really failed.

has been rumored for some weeks that this even would transpire, but no one gave credit to the rum It has now assumed a definite form. For some tithe line has not paid its current expenses. The gernment owe this line, according to rumor, \$160,00 Brown, Brothers & Co. refuse further advances. suspension of the trips of the line is made impeand so steamer will sail on Saturday next. The New York Shipping List says seamen I scarcer in that city for sometime past. Wages England and Europe have advanced to \$15 a month with \$18 to \$20 advance; to the Mediterranean as South America \$12; West Indies \$14; East Indiand California \$12, with \$24 advance; coasting \$10.000 and California \$10.000 and Califo

with \$8 advance. The number of vessels in por New York on Saturday last was 526, including steamers, 116 ships, 58 brigs, and 269 schooners. Another "ism" has sprung up in Worce Mass. in a sect calling themselves "Restitutioning professing to believe that what man lost in the fallow beginning to be restored, and that everything to come back to its original form and purity. The Sabbath is observed on Saturday, and they confin-themselves to the use of the Lord's prayer, as alone

being of any efficiency with the Father.

The editor of the Santa Fe Gazette boasts over an ear of corn, grown in that vicinity, seventeen inches in length; also over five stalks and four "suckers," all of which sprouted from a single grain of the common sweet corn, and which together produced twenty-two ears—not one of the stalks failing to bear its quota. Upon one of these ears there are about nine hundred and fifty grains.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company had issued a call for the ordinary meeting of the stockholders, and in anticipatic of this meeting had published a full post of the condition of the company.

The report states that it is proposed to raise a certain amount of new capital by an issue of \$20 shares, with which to meet the charges for the 700 miles of additional cable now in course of manufacture, and to provide for contingencies. Great confidence is expressed in the success of the attempt to lay the cable next summer.

n are worded in such strong language as to atthat they had no opportunity to manifest their zea in a striking manner, and the address of the Eighty. second regiment contains the following sentence:

"And if your Majesty wants soldiers to reach these
men even in their haunts, we humbly pray you to
designate the Eighty-second regiment as part of the advance guard of this army."

Addresses from other regiments appear to have been worded still stronger, for the Moniteur has omitted some of the paragraphs. The Moniteur publishes a decree announcing the

The Monteur publishes a decree announcing the intention of the Government to put down all religious controversy in the French press

The autobiography of Havelock the hero of Lucknow, and the Christian Soldier, is announced by Sheldon, Blakeman & Co., of New York city, to be issued in April. It is now known that before he went to India for the last time, Gen. Havelock prepared memoir of himself, detailing his connection with the memoir of himself, detailing his connection with the great work of evangelizing the natives. He was a Baptist and intimately acquainted with the Baptist missionaries, and the memoirs to be published by S. B. & Co., will specially exhibit the missionary and Christian career of this great captain. Its appearance will be welcomed with pleasure by the religious

THE SHELLS THROWN AT NAPOLEON,-The Birmingham Daily Press says: "We have seen one of the shells manufactured for the purpose of the late the shells manufactured for the purpose of the late attempted assassination. They were made by Mr. Taylor, an engineer, in Broad street, who was, of course, unacquainted with the purpose for which they were intended. They are most ingeniously contrived, and the one brought to our office was a very fine specimen of workmanship. It is cylindrical in shape, with the ends rounded, resembling a melon more than anything also we are recombling a melon more with the ends rounded, resembling a melon more than anything else we can compare it to, the size about 5 inches by 4. It is hollow, and made in two parts. The thickness of the metal at one end is one inch, at the other three-quarters of an inch. The great peculiarity in the construction is the means for exploding. In an ordinary hand-grenade this is provided for by a fusee, which being lit, when it reaches the powder causes the explosion. In the present instance, one end of the shell is provided with twenty-five nipples, similar to those of a gun with twenty-five nipples, similar to those of a gun, and upon each of these a percussion cap is placed. When either of these caps strikes against any substance it produces the explosion. Thus all uncertainty as to the time of the explosion is avoided. The extra thickness of the metal at this end secures its falling the right way. At the opposite end is a hole for loading, which is closed by a screw plug. The whole appearance of the machine is of a most dangerous kind, and on its construction and design great labor must have been bestowed."

SMALL POX AND VACCINATION .- Hall's Journal of Health has the following: "From seconded and close observation, the following good deductions seem to be warranted: First, I did evaccination is an almost perfect safegy until the fourteenth year. Second, At the eginning of fourteen, the system logits capability of resistance, until he, when many persons become almost hall pox as if they had not been vaccinated. Fird, This liability remains in full force until about forty-two, when the susceptibility begins to decline, and continues for seven years to grow less and less, becoming extinct at about fifty—the period of the when the general revolution of the body begins to take place, during which the system yields to decay, or takes a new lease of life for two or three terms of seven years each. Fourth, The grand practical use to be made of these statements is: Let every youth be re-vaccinated on entering fourteen; let several attempts be made, so as to be certain o safety. As the malady is more likely to prevail in cities during the winter, special attention is invited to the subject at this time."

THE LATE GEN. HAVELOCK .- This General, whose ease in India has been so much lamented, was not decease in India has been so much lamented, was not only a soldier, but a preacher. He was a member of the Baptist Church in Calcutta, and is said by the missionary Kincaid, who knew him well, to have been a devoted Christian. He was accustomed to carry with him a preaching tent, in which to exercise his personal gifts as a preacher of the gospel. His influence was great and good in the army. Lord Gough used to rely upon his brigade for the most difficult and dangerous work, and at one time, when required to send forward a force on a particularly perilous and important enterprise, calling for great care as well as courage, is said to have exclaimed, "Turn out the saints; Havelock never blunders, and his men never get drunk." his men never get drunk."

Some idea of the extent of the great wall of China may be gathered from a remark of Dr. Bowring in a lecture on that country recently delivered in England. He said that if all the bricks, stone and masonry in Great Britain were gathered together, they would not furnish materials enough for such a wall as the wall of China, and that if all the materials in the buildings of London were put together, they would not make the towers and turrets that adorn it.

Mr. Wright, the new American envoy at Berlin, says the Tribune, has distinguished himself by his temperance principles. At a dejeuner a la jourchette, which he gave recently in honor of Alexander von Humbolt, to which all the American residents in Berlin were invited, hominy and other preparations of Indian corn were provided, but no wine.

Senator Douglas has disposed of his plantati Mississippi, and has no longer any tangible con-tion with the "peculiar institution."

Prof. Agassix made a pupil study the bones turtle six months! What an admirate aliler that pupil would make!

THE APPRAY AT NEW HAVES.— bloody possibly fatal collision between a party of College students and the members of figine comp No. 2, at New Hallen, Turnday evening, Feb. was the result of a long time found for ween both ties, which both seem to have number, and for w